

AT CASTLE GARDEN.

PATHETIC AND COMIC SCENES AMONG EMIGRANTS.

The Fugitives Diligently at Work—The Counsel of a Missionary—A Heavy Old Mormon in Grief—Mary Anderson Gets a Cinder Her Eyes—Notes of New York Life.

New York, October 16.—[Special Correspondence]—Scenes pathetic and scenes comic succeeded one another rapidly at Castle Garden, where the emigrants are landed. An example of each kind came under my notice. An emigrant, a Swedish girl, with hair of tow and complexion of roseate, was weeping in a corner. A city missionary was talking to her in the language of her home. I asked him what was the matter. He said that he had found her almost in the hands of a woman who would have plunged her into a vicious life; that when he informed her of the character of the wretch, she replied that she cared nothing about it. This recklessness was so usual in a girl from Sweden that he became interested, and by persistence learned that the came to America to meet a young Swede, who had sent the money to pay her passage, for she was to marry him on her arrival; but instead of finding him here to meet her, there was a letter telling that he was dead. Nothing seemed blacker to her than this frustration of her love, and that was the reason for her heedlessness of her fate.

There were twin sisters and a Mormon in the funny second episode; and it was the man who grieved. He was a hoary, old polygamist, and he had for ten years been a proselyte in Europe, but the dinny of the saints under the present persecutions had caused his recall. With forethought for his own household, he had provided and secured a place in their German bloom, as it were. He said that he had loved one at sight, and on finding that there was a duplicate of her, he doubted his procreative power, and still worse, when having the pains of entire barrenness, by his own admission, he turned to the saints, and both to Mormonism and himself. It was not until he read a newspaper on the day of his arrival at Castle Garden that he learned the seriousness of polygamy's condition in Utah, and became convinced that his wedlock was a mere fiction. The sudden realization that he must forgo his dual sweethearts crushed him grotesquely.

"MARY HAD A LITTLE CINDER."

A plan was ingeniously frustrated on the third episode. Mary Anderson, a widow, had made a fortune of fame, but no money, during two years in England, and now she returned to America to reap the golden harvest planted abroad. Her entry of the port was to be emphasized by the familiar means of an excursion to make her down to the city. The excursion was intended to the dimensions of a party of hundreds, guests aboard a commodious steamboat, with refreshments and music. The passengers were mostly men about town, but the score or so whom the success of the trip depended were reporters, and she was to be the chief attraction, with whom an interview for publication was to be held. By default, a cinder had two days before waited itself into one of her beautiful eyes, which thereupon swelled and reddened, until she declared it made for her to go to a doctor. She was sent to the management. She was urged to a cloth over the disfigured eye and show the rest of her face to the journalists. She was well-willed, and she declared that she positively would not be seen by them. Some diplomacy ensued, and the cinder obtained from the expatriate colonel physician that, if they would be ready to ride to a medical office, the bad eye, they would not make fun of it. Mary was unmoved by this. She would not stir out of her state room until a carriage was sent for her. When the passengers were made to know the truth, they should accept Griffin as a proxy, and take his talk as coming from the daughter. No, they couldn't think of doing this in such duplicity. Only, from her own lips could they nota- tive the management. She was to go to a doctor, and the doctor would be sent to furnish it to her full satisfaction. Address, DIBBLE MFG. CO., Trenton, N. J.

Notice.—As treasurer of the Clingman Tobacco Company, I guarantee to make good the above proposal. W. T. Blackwell, president Bank of Durham.

A man has a stall in a Cincinnati market who lost both legs in the army. What a splendid cast he would make—Chicago Leader.

HUMANIC SKATE ROLLERS.—To Skate Manufacturers and Dealers.—The superiority of our Humanic Roller over box skates is now well known. We are without evidence of this we will be happy to furnish it to your full satisfaction. Address, DIBBLE MFG. CO., Trenton, N. J.

sun Sample set, 75 cts; Postage, 15 cts.

When a man was knocked down and trampled by a sheep and asked how he felt, he said: "A little under the weather."

Hard Times.

While money is close, wages and prices low, expenses should be cut down in every household. The economy watch word for mothers, head of doctor bills, by always keeping in the house, and the children, and so we live but the same sum, for it's mighty seldom we ask for anything to eat but get it down here. During elections we are mighty well up north, but when they get their vote, and every evening the melancholy dealers are in front of the two theaters crying their wares at less instead of more than the box office charges. Such experience urges them as much as it gets them.

The reader who contemplates a trip to this city need not suppose that the best seats for the finest shows can often be bought at the announced rates. For example, you cannot see "The Mikado" in its adequate production for less than \$2.00, and the price of a dollar and a half. Only a few seats at the edges of the parquet and boxes of the first gallery are sold at all through the office.

One of lot of New Yorkers both Anderson and Judie are disgusting tailors. Those violent diabolists are the ticket speculators, who when no robbers save hucksters are more likely to be found in the city. It is natural for the management of powerful aristocratic shows to put all the good seats into the hands of middlemen, with whom they share in the extortion of double or treble the advertised prices. A policy different is pursued in these two instances.

A regular charge for a first-rate chair was raised to \$2.50 and no private arrangements were made with the speculators, who thereupon foolishly loaded themselves up with tickets purchased outright, and so the price of the best seats in the theater was all that the public will pay, and every evening the melancholy dealers are in front of the two theaters crying their wares at less instead of more than the box office charges. Such experience urges them as much as it gets them.

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Cure For Fissures.—Fissures are frequently caused by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of that kidney or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, flatulency, uneasiness of stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, passing a very strong, sharp, burning, stinging, etc., is a common attendant. It is a disease most of the time which attacks the body, and it is often necessary to apply a poultice to the part affected, and then apply a poultice to the neck. It is a disease most of the time which attacks the body, and it is often necessary to apply a poultice to the part affected, and then apply a poultice to the neck.

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THE CONSTITUTION

Published Daily and Weekly.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THIS WEEK, AND IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS IN THE CITY, OR MAILED, POSTAGE FREE, AT 50 PER MONTH, \$150 FOR THREE MONTHS, OR \$10 A YEAR.

THE CONSTITUTION IS FOR SALE ON ALL TRAINS LEAVING OUT OF ATLANTA, AND AT NEWS STANDS IN THE PRINCIPAL SOUTHERN CITIES.

ADVERTISING RAFFLES DEPEND ON LOCATION IN THE PAPER, AND WILL BE FURNISHED BY APPLICATION.

CORRESPONDENCE CONTAINING IMPORTANT NEWS SOLICITED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

ADDRESSES ALL LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS, AND MAKE ALL DRAFTS OR CHECKS PAYABLE TO

THE CONSTITUTION,

Atlanta, Ga.

40,000 Copies.

Tomorrow morning, Monday, we will print 40,000 copies of the Weekly Constitution.

This is the regular bimonthly issue edition of the Weekly Constitution for the current week.

Advertisers, or any others interested, are specially invited to visit our press rooms or waiting room tomorrow and see this great edition being worked off.

Remember—40,000 copies is the sworn bimonthly circulation of the Weekly Constitution for the coming week!

The Constitution of this morning consists of SIXTEEN PAGES, and every subscriber or purchaser is entitled to the full paper.

COMPLAINTS OF THE NON-DELIVERY OF THE SAME WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

ATLANTA, OCTOBER 18, 1885.

INDICATIONS FOR THE SOUTH Atlantic states, taken at 1 a. m.: Generally fair weather; light, variable winds; stationary temperature. East Gulf states: Fair weather, followed by local showers; in west portion, variable winds; cooler in northwest portion; stationary temperature in southeast portion.

The liberal party in England seems to be seriously divided, and it is evident that Gladstone must soon issue another manifesto.

GOVERNOR HILL, of New York, announces that he is willing to engage in the three-cornered debate proposed by the prohibitionists of that state.

Sensible trouble is feared at the elections in France today. The activity of the monarchists is great enough to frighten the officials that of that revolution-loving country.

The Rennellian revolt is still unsettled. None of the larger powers seem willing to force the fight or to use pacific means, while the smaller governments stand ready to share in the spoils.

The Buffalo Express is still engaged in a crusade against at least this part of the south. It seeks to poison the minds of the people and to make the very name of Georgia a byword and a reproach. For it solemnly states that the late lamented Georgia legislature imposed a prohibitory tax upon baseball games.

The dispute over the sovereignty of the Caroline islands has undoubtedly been referred to the pope, and the finding of the pontifical authorities will undoubtedly terminate the difficulty. It is reasonably certain that Spain will retain possession of the entire group, and that Germany's arbitrary conduct will be excused on some plausible ground. The German navy is not strong enough to desire a war with even Spain. Germany is rapidly constructing a great fleet, especially of torpedo boats, but at present she has only seven ironclad frigates, while Spain has five.

TODAY, the second election is to be held in France, and all vacancies will be filled by plurielists. The political make-up of the chamber is, however, pretty well ascertained. It will contain about 210 reactionaries, 124 radicals, and about 250, more or less moderate republicans. The radicals will obey M. Clemenceau, and all France will await his action, as it never did even Gambetta's. He is master of the situation, and the north cares nothing for fraternity that is not republican. The southern states must take care of themselves. We can answer for Georgia.

THE MISSING VOTES.

All through the Ohio campaign John Sherman plainly proclaimed that the difference between the actual southern voting population and the number of votes cast was the result of fraud or intimidation.

It is a poor rule that won't work both ways. If it is fair to presume that the southern voters who did not vote were corrupted or lulled, it is also fair to presume that the northern voters who remained away from the polls were similarly treated. A reference to Sherman's sources of information, the census of 1880 and the vote of 1884, will show that in the country at large about 2,500,000 did not cast their ballots last year. Of this number the statistical show that about 1,350,000 were in the north and 1,150,000 in the south. So, according to Sherman's argument, the republican states made their missing vote outnumber the south's missing vote by about 200,000.

In the face of these figures, the Sherman plan of lessening the representation, applied impartially to the north and south, would injure the republicans. Under it the republicans would lose five more representatives than the democrats. Evidently John Sherman is growing too old and clumsy to handle edged tools with impunity. Let him make the most of his campaign theory. He will find that is not only loaded, but it kicks powerfully.

BOTH ARE BAD ENOUGH.

Certain journals of the north delight to take occasional disturbances at the south and argue from them a semi-barbaric civilization.

The accidental happening of an hour is made to appear a settled habit. A homicide here or there is generalized into red-handed murder for a whole section. In reply to this we do not claim that the south is without fault. As long as human interests conflict, there will be conflict. As long as drink maddens, passion blinds, cupidity tempts, or jealousy infuriates, so long will there be wounding and slaying of men—in the south, in the north and east and west.

But we do claim that the south is not worse than—indeed, that she is not as bad as—the

what they call "the fac simile proof of David B. Hill's partnership with Tweed in the Elmina Gazette." They consist, first, of the certificate of 200 shares of the paper issued to Edward L. Patrick, and signed by David B. Hill, president; next, of the transfer of the stock by Patrick to Tweed, and next, of the transfer of the same by Tweed to—whom they affirm was Hill, as it was entered to his credit on the books of the company. Previous to Patrick's purchase he was a member of the legislature from Elmina, and Hill succeeded him. Each of the papers publishing the matter appear to have been attacked with spars over the alleged discovery, which in reality necessarily amounts to nothing. It was perfectly legitimate for Patrick to buy stock in the Gazette, and it was altogether proper for him to sell it to Tweed if he wished, while there was certainly no impropriety in Hill purchasing the same from Tweed.

The antagonists of Governor Hill failing to find anything in his official record to attack, go back fifteen years and dig up Tweed frauds and connect him with them, when the utter futility of the charge is best proved.

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This history of a day might be repeated ad nauseam. Our poor human nature is bad enough in all sections of the country, and should make us forbear with each other. But whenever the south is abused for disorders, we guarantee to show twenty crimes committed in the north for every crime committed in the south—white in point of meanness and atrocity there is literally no measure of comparison.

THE REVIVAL OF SECTIONALISM.

We have already alluded in these columns to the prominence which the result in Ohio gives to John Sherman as a possible republican candidate for president. This fact, however, is of little importance to our readers compared with the real significance of the Ohio election. That election emphasizes, as no other event could do, the fact that what is called the "southern question" is still a very live issue in the politics of the north.

We have heard a good deal recently about the desire for harmony, and unity, and fraternity that is supposed to animate the bosoms of the people of the north, but the probability is that only the people of the sentimental south have any real longing for fraternity and harmony. While all of us on this side the line are ready and anxious to lay aside prejudice and animosity, our friends on the other side of the line are an indecent haste to rally round the bloody shirt.

INDICATIONS FOR THE SOUTH Atlantic states, taken at 1 a. m.: Generally fair weather; light, variable winds; stationary temperature. East Gulf states: Fair weather, followed by local showers; in west portion, variable winds; cooler in northwest portion; stationary temperature in southeast portion.

The liberal party in England seems to be seriously divided, and it is evident that Gladstone must soon issue another manifesto.

GOVERNOR HILL, of New York, announces that he is willing to engage in the three-cornered debate proposed by the prohibitionists of that state.

Sensible trouble is feared at the elections in France today. The activity of the monarchists is great enough to frighten the officials that of that revolution-loving country.

The Rennellian revolt is still unsettled. None of the larger powers seem willing to force the fight or to use pacific means, while the smaller governments stand ready to share in the spoils.

The Buffalo Express is still engaged in a crusade against at least this part of the south. It seeks to poison the minds of the people and to make the very name of Georgia a byword and a reproach. For it solemnly states that the late lamented Georgia legislature imposed a prohibitory tax upon baseball games.

The dispute over the sovereignty of the Caroline islands has undoubtedly been referred to the pope, and the finding of the pontifical authorities will undoubtedly terminate the difficulty. It is reasonably certain that Spain will retain possession of the entire group, and that Germany's arbitrary conduct will be excused on some plausible ground. The German navy is not strong enough to desire a war with even Spain. Germany is rapidly constructing a great fleet, especially of torpedo boats, but at present she has only seven ironclad frigates, while Spain has five.

TODAY, the second election is to be held in France, and all vacancies will be filled by plurielists. The political make-up of the chamber is, however, pretty well ascertained. It will contain about 210 reactionaries, 124 radicals, and about 250, more or less moderate republicans. The radicals will obey M. Clemenceau, and all France will await his action, as it never did even Gambetta's. He is master of the situation, and the north cares nothing for fraternity that is not republican. The southern states must take care of themselves. We can answer for Georgia.

SOUTHERN PROSPERITY.

The Boston Herald, courageously defends home rule at the south by the democratic party. It had claimed that such rule had contributed to the prosperity of the south and to the well-being of the negroes, and one of the organs in or about Boston joined issue on the point, asserting in substance that no good could come from the democratic party, and that the prosperity of the south in these later years "is due in a large measure to that era of general activity and business revival which has marked the channels of trade throughout the country, and which has been

the result of the financial policy of the republican party in power during those years." The Herald declares that this is news indeed, and proceeds to sit down on the organ after this fashion:

The "era of general activity and business revival" began shortly after the resumption of specie payment, and ended with the shooting of General in 1861. For the six years preceding 1861, and for the four years following 1861, up to June last, industries were depressed, trade was paralyzed and business in general stagnated. But the condition of the south during all this period has been relatively better than that of any other portion of the union, for the reason that crops have been large and have commanded a ready market, and because new railroads have been built, and the great natural resources of the section in iron, coal, timber, and fertile land have been opened up. The federal government, peaceful and helpful relations between the two races, and greater attention to business and less to politics, were essential to this development; and this democratic home rule has assured to the people the federal government has done nothing directly to aid in this development; and if the "financial policy of the republican party" has promoted southern prosperity, why has it not helped the north? Ten years out of the last twelve have been years of dullness and depression. During this time the south has greatly improved its former condition, when both the federal and state governments were republican. The inference is clear that the end of the carpetbag reign was a blessing to the south.

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CONSTITUTIONALS.

General Goods & Editorial Short Stops

Caught on the Run.

Before the spring comes again I am going to go old fashioned country hog killing.

I don't know where, but somewhere. Where there is a rambling old house. A yard with big trees in it. A long lane with cherry trees. A clear spring branch with a mill house set across it. A home lot, a cow lot, a corn crib, and a barn. Near by a row of negro cabins, guarded by loose-eared hounds. Inside the house a yawning fire place with a wood fire, and a feather bed that you climb into.

There I shall find myself some night this winter. There after a fatigued supper, eaten while the chickens awkwardly flutter into the trees, I shall sleep in the feather bed. There I shall sleep while the stars sow the glistening frost, and await the strenuous winding of the horn that summons all hands to the fire that curl about the scalding kettle.

That far will I go in all despite. What shall follow, depends. Whether I shall find it in my bones to cower about the scalding kettles, and toast hands no longer chubby in the leaping flames, and chase bladders down the frosty winds—depends.

Whether I shall rush for my share of pig fat roasted in the honest embers, and eat in open air the heated cooked tidbits, glorious foretaste of the later, more sumptuous feasts—depends.

Whether I shall stuff myself to repulsion on sausages redolent of sage, or coarse with impatient hunger the marrow from the backbone, gorge on cracklings and on brains, and turn with taste still uncolored to the humblest not to be sneezed-at chitterlings—depends.

Whether, even, I shall look with more than casual concern at the patient housewife as she renders the land into snow white flakes, or listen with less than impatience to the broken gasps and sighs of the over-choked sausages mill, or look with less than awe on the dimly lighted smokehouse with its smoky rafters, the rich loam of its floor and its odorously wet and smothered fat of whitebacon chips—all this depends on how much of the keenness and freshness of boyhood I may have carried into man's estate.

It may be that I will be bored. The morning air may give me a bronchial touch; the smoke may bind and the dust confound; I may turn away from the fire, and the smoke, and the smoke, and find no joy or profit in this semi-barbaric festival of the south. At any event I am going to try it. I shall take with me a youngster who still finds natural processes the best, and whose stomach still thinks it is immortal. For his sake, if my own interest fails, I shall go the whole hog, and eat myself into greedy indigestion.

Howeversoever do the maple-sugar and hop-picking festivals of the north stand out against this rich and picturesque frolic of the old plantation.

Does the fierce excitement of the scalding, the stabbing, the bleeding and the rich food have its influence in quickening the tastes of our boys, as the slow dripping juices of the maple and the pastoral quiet of the sugar-bee may moderate the transports of the boys across the snow line?

I have a friend whose hobby it is to eat a roadside meal once more. "I must do it," he says, "else more before I die. I must drive all the morning, and stop at noon near a woodland spring. I must then unthitch and feed my horses, open a cheese box, take out the hook end of a boiled ham, eat slices with my meat and knife, take a bottle of milk, spread a cloth on the grass, and eat ham, chicken, eggs, and a peach turnover, and then, clutching doubtfully at his old leather purse, "set on my knees and drink my bellyful of water out of the spring. I must eat one more roadside dinner before I die! And my friend," earnestly this was said, "I'd give a thousand dollars if I thought that one dinner would taste as it tasted thirty years ago!"

The uses of cotton need appear to be infinite. The oil makes its way the world over, the case is the best stock food and fertilizer, and the hulls are now worked up in cakes and sold as kindling at all the grocery stores.

Mr. Joel Chandler Harris has an illustrated story for the January Century, entitled, "Trouble on Lost Mountain," that is pronounced by the editors of that magazine the best story he has yet written.

When the provisional government of the confederate states met in Montgomery, General T. E. Cobb, one of the most potent men in the south, went there to support four propositions.

1. To call the new government "The Republic of Washington." 2. To distinctly recognize the providence of God in the constitution.

3. To prohibit forever the African slave trade. 4. To prohibit the running of mail trains on Sunday. He pressed these suggestions with great enthusiasm. The first he lost, the second and third he carried, and on the fourth there was a tie, the directing vote being cast against it.

A party of six journalists was asked the question yesterday: "If you were only allowed one paper to read what paper would you select?" Five of the six promptly replied, "The New York Herald." The other said "The New York Sun."

Two years ago the model manufacturing establishment was the Globe planter company. The planter took the first premium at every exposition, but was not handled by the wholesale houses of Atlanta, however, its sales decreased.

The factory is still here, but it is ready for work, and is now a wholesale house, that at one time could make the planter a great success, if it would fit it with the other agricultural implements it handles. It could not well do Atlanta a greater service than to do just this. Atlanta was composed largely of cotton, and the troops at the time of the war were not.

The house was spacious, but the house was not the fancy, and at the same time, paraded, rather and struggles for the right, both in the order of Samuels and the troops as they came out of the south.

The Queen, makes her home, doubtless, in the south.

The spectacle was ever

was really beautiful, grand, and very in-

cluding, with a comical

hand, and an unmeasured performance

for two nights and grand picturesqueness will be present.

Mr. Silver King, in pictorial and of sensory and the troops as they came out of the south.

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ALABAMA ANNALS.

THE BIRMINGHAM AGE ON THE CONFEDERACY.

The Confederate Soldier to be Honored and Revered—but the Cause for Which He Fought Forever Dishonored—The Confederacy Branded as a Creation of Politicians.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., October 17.—[Special.]—The biggot-sensation created in Alabama since the war has been made by the editorial in the Daily Age of the 15th, headed "The Soldier's Monument." No other article has created such excitement, and so far as it has been read, throughout the state as the editorial of the Age, repeated substantially to day, as it will be tomorrow by the Selma Mail, acting as agent for the Montgomery confederate soldiers' monument association, a scheme of which the Age was and is a zealous advocate. The Times declared that the monument was to be erected in honor and memory of the confederacy itself. The Age denounced the proposition in unmeasured terms. It said that it loved and honored the soldiers, but abhorred the dreadful confederacy, that was a creation of politicians, made the heroes of the confederacy to them, not the memory. Its creation was worse than a blunder, its brief life a stupendous crime. Its proper monuments were little hillocks, showing that mother earth sighed when each of a million of her children fell. Let the confederacy die like a dreadful nightmare from the memory of our race while we build a fitting monument in honor of Lee's and Johnston's soldiers who fought as they believed, and as we did, for their freedom and their homes, and never for the abortion and counterpart of the union, the confederacy. If we build this monument to the confederacy John Sherman will be the next president. If we now build it, after what we have written to the soldiers of the confederacy, it will be a stain on the memory of the United States. It is not the soldiers of the south that the union hates, but the veriest, thinmost shadow of the confederacy. It is still the paralytic of progress managing the lives of the south; it was a creation of the politicians and should be entombed with them. It achieved no conceivable good, and only measures human grief. It prevented peace when Lincoln and Stephens met at Fortress Monroe. Let us drag up its memory by the absurd proposal to erect a monument to its blind place to perpetuate its sins. Let us do it, and let us do it, and every patriot of the north and south bless the hearts and hands of those who reverence the mystery of a true southern soldier's death, and carve in enduring stone the ascription of these soldiers' valor and honest patriotism. The southern soldier is not and was not the southern confederacy. The one we love to honor; the other should be suffered to pass from our memories forever.

Your correspondent need not tell you that these fine editorials of the Age of which is given much of their very language, has set this city and adjacent towns in an uproar. Some of the young men are determined to go to the south, and still early horrible stories of the war period, and still have boasted of the courage and brilliant deeds of their fathers and kindred. There are many, however, particularly among the elder men, who were both in arms and in the confederate legislative body, who are in arms and enraged.

They are here to curtail to see what the moun-

mental managers at Montgomery will do about it.

Mr. John T. Dyer, of Atlanta, Georgia, died on Saturday evening, October 17, 1885, at the age of 75 years. He was a man of great energy and a good man.

He was a member of the Atlanta City Council, and a member of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce.

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